

AMENDMENT

Kindly amend the application, without prejudice, without admission, without surrender of subject matter, and without any intention of creating any estoppel as to equivalents, as follows.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Kindly amend the specification without prejudice, without admission, without surrender of subject matter, and without any intention of creating any estoppel as to equivalents, as follows:

Page 1, line 1, paragraph previously added in response to Restriction Requirement of September 23, 2002 (paper no. 12) under heading "Related Applications":

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This application is a continuation-in-part of US 09/246,191, filed December 30, 1998, which claims priority from US provisional application 60/070,488, filed 5 January 1998. Reference is also made to: the concurrently-filed US application of Andersen et al., Serial No. 09/804,980; US application Serial No. 09/289,388 filed 12 April 1999, which is a continuation of US application Serial No. 08/465,640 filed 5 June 1995, now US Patent No. 5,955,077, issued September 21, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of US 08/123,182 filed 20 September 1993, now abandoned, and a continuation-in-part of ~~PCT/DK94/00270~~ ~~PCT/DK94/00273~~, filed July 1, 1994, published as WO95/01441, and claiming priority from Danish application 0798/93, filed July 2, 1993; US application Serial No. 09/050,739 filed 30 March 1998, which is claims priority from US provisional application Serial No. 60/044,624 filed 18 April 1997; Andersen et al., application Serial No. 09/791,171, filed 20 February 2001, as a divisional of U.S. application Serial No. 09/050,739; and commonly-owned U.S. Patent No. 6,120,776.

Page 2, lines 26-32:

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Animal tuberculosis is caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*, which is closely related to *M. tuberculosis* and within the tuberculosis complex. *M. bovis* is an important pathogen that can infect a range of hosts, including cattle and humans. Tuberculosis in cattle is a major cause of economic loss and represents a significant cause of zoonotic infection. A number of strategies have been employed against bovine TB, but the approach has generally been based on

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